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ARTISTS ARE DISSATISFIED. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE JURY'S SELECTIONS FOR THE CHICAGO FAIR.

Home of the Older Artists Bay that Only Imitators of the Modern French School

Will Be Represented-Painters of Note Whose Work Has Been Excluded. A good many of the older artists of the city are saying very unpleasant things about the management of the art department of the Chloago Fair, and the work of the New York jury appointed to select American paintings be exhibited there. They say that the Chicago people are going to great expense to induce foreign artists to send their works over and will probably succeed in securing an extensive collection of foreign canvasses. At the same time they are cutting down the American exhibit to as small dimensions as possible, and, in doing so, the jury is discriminating sharply in favor of paintings of the modern French school. The few American pictures which will be shown will be painted in the French or German style. The older artists say they are disappointed in the sentative of what America has done in art and

what she is doing. The whole trouble began in the appointment of a Chicago business man at the head of the Art Department. It is said that Halsey C. Ives once studied art, with the intention of becoming an artist. That gave him great reputation as a critic in the Windy City, and the supreme management of the art interests for the Fair was intrusted to him. He came to New York and personally appointed juries to select the works to be sent to Chicago. He did not ask any New York art societies to assist him in the

There were three of these juries, one for painting, one for sculpture, and one for architecture. There were also five sub-committees for water colors, etching, and other departments of art. J. Q. A. Ward was made Chairman of all for the State, and William R. Tuthill was made Secretary. There has been no trouble about the work of any jury or subcommittee, except the jury to select paintings.
In the beginning several of the best New York artists refused to have anything to do with the Chicago exhibit, because they had no confidence in Mr. Ives. For example, at one meeting of all members of juries and subcommittees he presented a scheme for making awards at the Fair. He proposed to classify the paintings on exhibition according to subject; that is, landscapes in one group, marines in another, and so on. He proposed to have a single individual appointed to indee of each group. This individual was not to be an artist, but a collector or critic. Each of these judges was to present a written report of each picture in his group, and then all the reports were to be bundled up together and turned over to still another judge, who was to make the awards after a comparison of the reports. This proposition was not taken seriously at first by the New York artists. When they became convinced that Mr. Ives was in earnest several withdrew, unwilling to have anything to do with an exhibition under

when they became convinced that Mr. Ives was in earnest several withdrew, unwilling to have anything to do with an exhibition under such management.

Another arrangement was also displeasing to artists and resulted in determining a good many not to participate in the exhibition. The paintings of each artist were not to be exhibited together, but to be divided into three classes, according to merit, and so hung. The vote of the members of the jury was to decide in what classes the paintings were to be ranked. This arrangement still holds. The artists who have gone out in consequence of it are not all old men. Some representative men of the newer schools are among them.

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Mr. Ives appointed as his jury of selection for pastings of the low York To net with them were two painters from Philadelphia and two from Boston. The New York To net with them were two painters from Philadelphia and two from Boston. The New York artists, and as soon as their names were amounced there was a sensation among the older artists. It was not that the jury was not an able one, As one of the older artists explained to the writer yesterday, it would probably be hard to name an abler jury. The objection was that the jury was one which would hevitably make a sharp ruling in favor of the French school of painting. It is true that the older artists were represented by one of their ablest men. Eastman Johnson: that N. Bolton Jones, an estimable landscape painter, was not of the French school and that Mr. Gifford was a man of very broad ideas. The trouble grew out of the french school and that Mr. Gifford was a man of very broad ideas. The trouble grew out of the french school and that Mr. Gifford was a man of very broad ideas. The trouble grew out of the french school and that Mr. Gifford was an an of very broad ideas. The trouble grew out of the french school and the work of the

Thomas Moran, who is regarded as a leader among the older artists, said yesterday:

"I stand in a rather different position from the other 'old fogics,' as the men of Mr. Chase's school call us. When I received the invitation, sent to all of us, to send around paintings to the jury, I wrote them that a couple of my paintings were on exhibition where they might go and see them if they chose; I wouldn't send snything for their inspection. I believe they accepted the two pirtures.

where they might go and see them if they chose; I wouldn't send anything for their inspection. I believe they accepted the two plotures.

"No, sir; the way this thing is managed is all grons. This committee will accept nothing that Isn't according to modern French notions, and the result will be an exhibition that does not in any way represent American art. It will show American imitation of French art — that is all. See how they treated J. G. Brown. Of the four he submitted they took one picture, and that the one he thought the poorest. He withdrew that, and then they came around and patched it up with him by accepting some more. They threw out all but one of Dolph's. Why, they relused to consider Remignton at all. Think of that, will you? Whatever Mr. Chase thinks of Mr. lemington's art, he cannot say that he is not original popular, and a representative American. But no kemington isn't French enough, so he cannot exhibit at Chiego.

"Then look at their classification system.

representative and the cannot exhibit at Chicago.

Then look at their classification system. The paintings are ranked, mind you, according to the ideas of the jury, and are hung in accordance therewith, not by a hanging committee of artists, but by the Exposition workman.

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"My idea of an exhibition of the work of American rainters at a great American Exposition is that it should show what it is accomplishing. To do this it is necessary to show the work of all or many of the most prominent artists of the country, not to judge paintings submitted by the standard of a school."

Among the artists whose names do not appear in the list which the jury published on Jan. 31 are J. Carroll Beckwith. Albert Blersladt, Robert Blum. A. T. Bricher, George de P. Brush. J. Wells Champney, C. Coleman, F. S. Church, Frederic E. Church, Jaster F. Cropsey, Thomas W. Dewing, Gibert Gaul, Hamilton Hamilton, William Hart, Thomas Hovenden. Daniel Huntington, George Jinness, Francis C. Jones, Alfred Kappes, John Lafarse, H. Siddons Mushray, C. Morgan McIltenney, Constant Mayer, Frederic Remington, T. Addison Richards, H. M. Shurtleff, James D. Smille, John B. Sargent, Walter Sateries, D. W. Tryon, A. H. Wyant, C. D. Weldon, and Carleton Wiggins.

THE REV. H. F. BERNHART ON TRIAL. Episcopal Divines Investigating the Charac ter of a German Evangelical Minister.

An ecclesiastical court of inquiry is at present engaged in Brooklyn in the investigation of charges affecting the character of the Rev Hartman F. Bernhart, pastor of the Independent German Protestant Evangelical National Church in Throop avenue. The scandal in which the Rev. Mr. Bernhart has been involved has been agitating the church for some time, and several leading members of the congregation, having lost confidence in the pastor, withdrew but the majority have supported him and re-sisted all attempts to drive him from the pulpit. One phase of the scandal was the appear ance of the Rev. Mr. Bernhart in court as the defendant in a suit brought against him by Bertha Steffen, a widow, for the recovery of a house and lot, valued at \$9,000, which constituted her sole worldly possessions, and which she alleged the minister had obtained from her by fraud and device.

Mrs. Steffen was formerly a member in the

Throop avenue church, and on very friendly terms with the pastor and his wife. About two years ago, while suffering from a severe attack of sickness. Mrs. Steffen accepted an invitation to become a member of the Rev. Mr. Bernhart's household, and it was during her period as an invalid that she executed a deed transferring her house and lot to the pastor for \$1 consideration. Some time after her recovery Mrs. Steffen was surprised to discover that the Rev. Mr. Bernhart was the owner of her property, and she instituted the suit for its recovery, alleging in her complaint that she had no recollection whatever of having sighed the transer deed, and that her condition at the time the deed was said to have been executed was such as to make her incapable of realizing what she was doing. Mrs. Steffen died in December last, pending the trial of the case, and her executors have been substituted as plaintiffs. Subsequent to Mrs. Steffen's death, the Rev. Mr. Bernhart appealed to the leading ministers in the Episcopal diocess of Long Island to investigate the charges growing out of the Steffen incident and any other charges which could be brought against him. His appeals was made to the Episcopal ministers because his church was independent and had no ribresentation in the Evangelical Synod of North America, the governing body of the denomination. With the sanction of Bishop Littlejohn, the Rev. Mr. Bernhart's appeal was granted, and the ecclesiastical court of inquiry, the first of its kind probably in the country, was institute; the trial committee consisting of the Rev. Charles W. Homer of St. Barrahas's, the Rev. Dr. James B. Nies of Christ's Church Chapel, the Rev. Charles W. Homer of St. James's, and Laymen W. H. Freema and James Lock, senior wardens in St. Luke's and St. Matthew's churches respectively. years ago, while suffering from a severe attack of sickness. Mrs. Steffen accepted an invitation

Freeman and James Lock, senior wardens in St. Luke's and St. Matthew's churches respectively.

It was understood by all the interested parties that the committee was instituted without any official authority, purely upon a humanitarian basis, for the purpose of relieving a minister of the gospel from damaging allegations, should the facts warrant such a conclusion. It is also arranged that Lawyer Max Hallheimershould be allowed to appear for the accused and Lawyer Thomas H. Williams for the prosecution. Last week Archdeacon Morrison sent out notices to forty or lifty persons who had been named as witnesses by the opposing counsel, inviting them to appear before the committee and present whatever facts bearing on the scandal of which they had any knowledge. The committee held its final session yesterday in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Throop avenue behind closed doors, and with the understanding that the proceedings should be kept strictly secret until the close of the investigation. It may take a week or more before the committee is ready to submit its report. The proceedings yesterday related to the Steffen scandal, and each witness was subjected to as sifting a cross-examination as if a regular court trial was in progress. The enemies of Pastor Bernhart have smbraced in their charges certain financial transactions in which he was involved before he left his native town in Germany, eight orn line years ago. They allege that he borrowed \$2,500 from the savings bank in that town, in which he was involved before he left his native town in Germany, eight orn line years ago. They allege that he borrowed \$2,500 from the savings bank in that town, in which he was involved before he left his native town in Germany, eight orn line years ago. They allege that he borrowed \$2,500 from the savings bank in that town, in which he was involved before he left his native town in Germany, eight orn line years ago. They allege that he borrowed \$2,500 from the savings bank in that town, in which he was a director, and fled fr conducting an upfill canvass for a seat in the Reichstag.

"I was involved," he said, "in financial bankruptey, and had to forsake my native land, but not with a guilty conscience."

He will prove it is said, at the present inquiry, that he sent his son to Germany over a year ago with money sufficient to pay off all his indebtedness, but that owing to some hitch with the prosecuting authorities a satisfactory arrangement could not he effected. During his five years pastorate in the Brook-lynchurch the congregation has steadily increased and a new church has been erected. It is runored that should this investigation result in his vindication he may become an Episcopal minister.

THE PRESS CLUB DINNER.

It Introduced a Novel Way of Reminding

Speakers of the Flight of Time. In the beautiful new garden of the flotel de logerot, the New York Press Club gave its nineteenth annual dinner last night. This was the first time that the garden had been opened. It has a high vaulted glass roof, and last night the arched supports of this roof were concealed by electric lights. Palms and flowers and flags decorated the walls and the tables. The garden is so situated that its windows toward the hotel may be thrown un. Several of these windows were up last night and a number of handsome women in evening gowns made that part of the gurden the real

centre of attraction. In addition to the members of the Press Club there were a number of guests eminent in polities and in the professions. At the table of honor, at which Mr. John Keller, the President honor, at which Mr. John Keller, the President of the club, presided, there were Mayor Gilroy, Recorder Smyth, Comptroller Myers, the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, Speaker Sulzer, Mr. Henry Villard, District-Attorney Nicoli, John H. Starin, A. M. Palmer, Gen. Felix Agnus, Judge Blachoff, Cornelius N. Bliss, Judge James Fitzgerald, and Surrogate Ransom.

A letter of regret from Mr. Cleveland was read, also letters or messages from President Harrison, George Gould, ex-Senator Platt, Col. Ingersoll, Gov. McKinley of Ohio, Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Keller had no regular list of toasts or of speakers. He used his own judgment in calling for speeches, and he had excellent luck in getting those upon their feet who said bright and interesting things. They had a new arrangement for "calling down" men who got so alsorbed in their talk that they forget the flight of time. At one end of the long table was a high stand, upon which sat a colored boy with a gong.

The first speaker who transgressed the limit of ten minutes was called down by a terrific beating upon this gong, which caused him to cease to catch the sound of his own voice. The boy had only one chance to exercise this call of time, as after the first speaker's experience the others who spoke took good care to quit far short of ten minutes. of the club, presided, there were Mayor Gilroy.

THE FREEDOM OF BERGEN COUNTY

Granted to the Jersey City, Hobeken, and Paterson Electric Railroad, The Bergen County Board of Freeholders considered in executive session as Committee of the Whole to-day the application of the Jersey City. Hoboken, and Paterson Electric Railroad to run tracks on the Pateraon plank road and across the county bridges. At the close of the session the Freeholders announced that they would grant the permission under conditions which hold the county free from any cost for legal proceedings, or for damages resulting from negligence of the railroad company. The company must give a \$10,000 bond of indemnity, with acceptable sureties.

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James A. Morrisse of Paterson, for the company, objected to the bond as the sureties, and the company would follow a signer into the next world. The freeholders said they would give this point further consideration at their next regular meeting. Mr. Morrisse said the worth \$400,000, and he thought this ought to be sufficient security.

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higher paid work manship. The only recognized high-grade eigerette by the leading clubs and hotels of New York. "Admirsi" is not made by a trust.—Adv.

WHY THEY DIDN'T EXPLODE.

THE TROUBLE WITH PLSUVIUS'S SHELLS CLEARED UP.

An Old Shell Fitted With a Service Torpedo Was Detonated by Means of Electricity-A Second Shell Fitted with the Rapleff Fuse Failed to Explode-This May Close the Trial, Which Has Demoustrated that the Cruiser Berself Is a Great Success,

PORT ROYAL, Feb. 20.-At 2:30 this afternoon here was an explosion on the sands off Bay Point that told the people of the surrounding country that at last a shell from the Vesuvius had been detonated. Unfortunately it was not directly after its discharge from the gun. The shell was fired last Thursday. It was detonated while buried in the sand by the electrio spark of a boat dynamo, after careful preparations, and as a last resort, it was in the line of experiment adopted by the Board engaged in conducting the trials, and while far from being original in its details, it taught a esson and cleared up one point of uncertainty. Last Friday's experiment, the throwing of a shell on the sandy beach, had located the error of the fuse in a mechanical way, and the next step was to test the arrangements of explosives and determine if they were too widely separated for proper action.

With this end in view a launch from the Philadelphia landed Capts. Sicard and Barker this afternoon on the shore at Bay Point, the scene of the last firing and the resting place of the two unexploded gun-cotton shells. The Wahneta bad left Beaufort at 7 in the morning. brought the lighter, which has so faithfully kept the explosive shell clear of civilization alongside the Vesuvius, and then rested until 11 o'clock. The crew of the Vesuvius cleared the lighter of the six remaining gun-cotton shells, and the powder cases containing the gun cotton charges drawn from the previous shell for the sake of safety during experiment. These were rigged for firing and lowered down through the guns into the loading racks.

Then the Wahnets returned the lighter to its owners in Port Royal, took on board Capt, Schroeder of the Vesuvius and Capt. Rapleff. and ran down to report to the Trial Board. Gunner Whitney of the Philadelphia, with the 'gunners' gang," carried ashore the boat dynamo, the primers used for service gun-cotton torpedes, a box of fulminite detonators,

and an imposing array of tools. When THE SUN reporter reached the scene of the first experiment the sailors were digging a trench to hold the remains of the shell fired on Thursday. This had been badly shattered by an attempt to detonate it on Friday. But some four feet of the steel tubing remained, and this was packed full of wet gun cotton, in all about 100 peunds. When a pit six teet long, three feet wide, and three feet deep had been dug by the sailors, they carried down the torpedo from its hiding place in athe bushes that line the beach above high water mark. As it was being dragged down it looked for all the world like a section of water pipe. But after inspection revealed a charge of little square face blocks of high explosive. Once in the trench it was placed on end, and in the hollow prepared for the fuse was slipped an ordinary dry gun cotton primer, enclosed in a tin case, such as are used to detonate snar forpedoes. Its weight was 2's pounds, and the object in using this instead of the fuse was to test the material. Since this is the same amount of dry cotton that is used for other torpedoes there was little doubt but that would be sufficient if the quality had not changed in keeping. After the primer was inserted a detonator of thirty-live grains of fulminate of mercury was placed in the centre of the tin case. Through the axial holes in the dry cotton in the midst of the fulminate detonators was stretched a small platinum wire, and this was connected to a long electrical calle leading to the farmer's machine, which was to furnish the electricity and start the series of detonations.

When this had been done Capt. Sicard ordered all the workers to a safe distance. Gunner Whitney and his assistant, a seaman, werestationed at the dynamo, in an improvised to post in the observers and the exploiting torpedo a sand ridge stretched itself simultaneously with the report. There rose above this to a height of 200 feet a parachute-like formation of sand, smoke, flying pieces of shell, and such debris as covers a tide-water beach.

As it rose the cloud seemed gray, then it grew darker, turned a deep black, spread out in lighter shades, and moved out with the Friday. But some four feet of the steel tubing remained, and this was packed

As it rose the cloud seemed gray, then it grew darker, turned a deep black, spread out in lighter shades, and moved out with the wind to seaward. A succession of splashes in the sound marked the flight of shell fragments. Some of these struck hundreds of yards from the shore line.

It was all over in a moment, and then the wife party satisfied that nothing could be independent to the shell had been buried in the sand. A remarkable sight awaited them, if any further ovidences of perfect detonation had been needed they were speedily supplied by the visible effects of the exploding shell. Half the original bed of the projectile remained. It opened on a rawning circular pit some twenty-five feet in diameter and five feet in depth. This excavation of heavy wet sand marked the energy of the explosive upward. This amount of sand had been thrown 200 feet in the air.

The force exerted downward was also indicated. The ted of this new-formed crater was a consensual it was a mass of quity organic matter. One of the sallors leedlessly jumped into the trencherous trap. When he felt it undulate beneath his feet like thin iee, he uttered a forcible exclamation and wasted no time in climbing out. From a dozen points in this stifficial quicksand, little jets of salt water spurted, and soon after the arrival of the oneservers the bed of the crater was covered with water to the depth of a foot.

The discolored sand and debris blackened tho white beach down to the water's edge, and for a hundred yards into the law the water was a flociored. Nitrous rumes important her to the bottom in a jiffy, probably after an ascension, however, judging from the tons of scattered sand.

The first point had been setfled. The dry gun cotton, properly detonated the cotton-tursting charge. This point sollied, the Board proceeded to the next experiment. This was to see if the original discount of produces a like result in the second trench was diug heart of first, and the projectile landed on the heach on Friday was brought up for the sacrifice. The

Proper That It Should Be So. Old Dominion Cigarettes lead in public favor. Photograph in each package.—Ada.

found quite in keeping with the difference in the reports. The sand covering the projectile alone had been disturbed. Three feet of the tubing had been torn off. Its load of wet gun cotton had been scattered in every direction, and the neary brass head lay a hundred feet, down the beach. On its way the brass head had paid its respects to the wooden block which obstructed the path, and had split it clearly down the centre. This was the work of two and a half pounds of dry gun cotton.

The wet charge rested as calmly as if it had just come from the Newport factory. After a few minutes' conversation the Board decided to do no more to day and returned to the Philadelphia. Gunner Whitney carried back the romaining three feet of projectile tubing and its explosive contents. The Sun reporter saw Capt. Schroeder and asked him what the last failure to attain perfect detonation indicated. He replied that the fulminate of mercury only produced a detonation of the second order in the dry gun cotton primer, and that this form of detonation in the dry cotton would not detonate the main charge of wet gun cotton. In future fuses the fulminate of mercury would be brought close enough to the primer to produce perfect detonation.

It is likely that the results of to-day's experiments are sufficient to warrant the Board in bringing the trials to a close. The ammunition is faulty, and as the main feature has been well established, that the guns can shoot with phenomenal accuracy, it is very improbable that the remaining shells will be used until the faults in the fuses and primers have been corrected.

Still the Board has not announced any intimation of closing its investigation, and may make further experiments. The officers of the Vesuvius feel very well pleased with the results, as their problem has been to develop the air valves, and this has been done to the entire eatisfaction of all concerned. The shella and fuses were furnished by the Pheumatic Gun Company, and their faults in no way reflect on the wonderful advancement mad

ITS GETTING SERIOUS.

Judge Dubose's Son Challenges Editor Car mack With His Father's Knowledge,

Mayrus, Feb. 20.-The Judge Dubose imbroglio may yet end in serious trouble. Some two weeks ago Judge Dubose consulted his friend, Col. M. C. Galloway, the veteran editor and an authority on the code duello, as to whether Editor Carmack of the Commercial had not gone beyond the line of legitimate criticism of him and reflected on his personal

Nothing came of this at the time, but on Saturday night Mr. Carmack. who had but just arranged his difficulty with Editor Connelly, was waited on by Mr. Snyder, who was the bearer of a curt note from Judge Dubose's only son Tascot, a medical student, 22 years old.

The boy demanded an explanation as to whether Mr. Carmack had intended any per-sonal reflection on his famous father's integrity. Carmack sent an airy verbal reply to

tegrity. Carmack sent an airy verbal reply to the effect that by the aid of the dictionary the young man could ascertain his meaning without any additional light from him. He heard no more, but the rumor that Tascot Dubose had challenged Carmack was industriously circulated by Dubose's friends.

This morning when the evening papers reproached Carmack he gave them a copy of the young man's note and, sarcastically referring to "Dubose's hopeful," said the matter was ridiculous and beneath contempt. Young Pubose was stirred to greater wrath, and this evening he and his friend Snyder prepared another note, which was submitted to Judge Dubose and his friend. William Fitzgerald, editor of the Catholic Journal, and a member of the Legislature. The affair is no longer regarded as the foolish break of a youngster, since his father and his father's friends seem to be cognizant of what is going on.

SORROW IN GEORGIA Hoke Has Profestre Civil Service Leve

ATLANTA, Feb. 20,-There is sadness among the would-be officeholders of Georgia. The army is no corporal's guard, it is many strong, all colonels, and every colonel wants something big.

For a day or two after Hoke Smith's selection as a Cabinet officer became known there was great joy in the camp. Every fellow thought he had an inside cinch on Hoke's influence, and all knew that Hoke was to be the big man at court, so far as Georgia is con-

cerned.

But a large amount of sorrow is now mixed with that jay. Hoke's paper has been speaking, and what it has said does not please the goattemen who are willing to sacrifice them-Civil Service law. Mr. Smith has always been a strong advocate of civil service reform, but the boys thought when he got in he would help the Georgia Democracy to come to the

They have looked with longing eyes on the many fat snaps in the Interior Department, especially since the selection of Judge Gresham is supposed to chop of the Democratic consular aspirants, but it seems they are doomed

sular aspirants, but it seems they are doomed to disappointment.

The Journal has taken a strong stand on this question of civil service, and that means that Hoke, who was as warm an advocate of the spoils-to-the-victors' theory as anybody during the campaign has changed front, and the Georgia Colonel who wants an office now must pass an examination, which is something to which the average Colonel greatly objects, and while there is much praise for Hoke on the surface, there is great indignation among the rank and file of the party, which finds expression in the quiet against him.

TO KEEP JERSEY CITY DEMOCRATICS A Bill Proposed that Takes from Mayor

Wauser Power of Appointment, TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20,-The Democratic caucus committee on partisan legislation held public meeting in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. A crowd of Jersey City politicians was present, and through John P. Feeney. Chief of the State police, they submitted a bill to the committee with a request that the committee secure its passage at its earliest possible convenience. The bill takes out of the hands of Mayor Wanser of Jersey City the power of appointing the Corporation Counsel and the Corporation Attorney, and vests it in the Board of Finance. To the latter body is also given power to confirm or reject any nominations which the Mayor is authorized to make. By the terms of the measure the Board of Finance is put in practical control of nearly all the city offices. The only appointees outside its control would be the Mayor's private secretary and the cierks in his office. The members of the Police and Fire departments, excepting the Superintendents, would also be exempt from the operations of the act.

Mr. Feeney said he understood that he was addressing a partisan committee. He was glad to meet the committee. He had a partisan bill, its object was to keep Jersey City Democratic. There was no ronson for concealing the object of this bill. It was purely in the interest of the Democratic party. Mr. Feeney introduced Congressman-elect George It. Fielder, who urged the adoption and passage of the bill. The Democrate of Jersey City, he said, were handleapped by a Republican Major, in whose hands lay dangerous powers. Charles Jacobs said that the Hopublicans always appointed men of wealth, attility, and standing, and the result was the municipal business was neglected. The Democrats, on the other hand, always picked out young men who made their living out of politics, and, consequently, attended to their duties. This argument in favor of the bill caused a laugh, but probably did no damage to the prospects of its passage. George Houten of the Board of Works, ex-Mayor Traphagen, and others also spoke for the measure. secretary and the clerks in his office. The

A Young Woman Fatally Burned, While Kate Burke, the twenty-one-year-old laughter of Michael Burke, who lives at 413 West Fifty-third street, was standing by store last evening, a live coal jumped out and set fire to her dress. She ran all ablaze into the hallway and alarmed the house. Noighbors with pails of water extinguished the flames, but she had been fatally injured. Dr. Beatty, the family physician, said that she cannot recover.

"Y. & S." Stick Licories Wideawake druggists make a leader of it, you'll note

GEN. BEAUREGARD DEAD. ANOTHER OF THE GREAT FIGURES IN THE LATE WAR GONE,

he Ex-Confederate Lender Passed Away Suddenly at H)s Home in New Orleans-The Part He Played in the Rebellion.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.-Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard died suddenly at 10:20 o'clock to-night He had been ill for two weeks and was declared at the point of death ten days ago, but was recovering, when an unexpected change to-night carried him off.

Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard was best known after the war as the man who had directed the attack on Fort Sumter that began the rebellion warfare. He was born near New Orleans in 1817 or exact date being in doubt. He gradufrom West Point in 1838, and when the Mexican war broke out went



GEN. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

to the front to do some brave fighting. He won the rank of Captain after the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was twice wounded at Chapultepec, and was rewarded for bravery with the rank of Major. He was stationed at New Orleans from 1840 to 1800 in charge of the Mint. Custom House. and Marine Hospital, and was also at the head of the engineering operations

and Marine Hospital, and was also at the head of the engineering operations on the lower Mississippi and the Gulf. He was appointed Superintendent of West Point in January. 18il. but resigned the place in less than a month to accept a Birgadier-Generalship from the Southern Confederacy, and was selected to lead the attack on Fort Sumter by President Davis.

He was in the battle of Bull Run with Gen. J. E. Johnson, and in after years insisted that if that battle had been fought as he planned it, there would have been a different ending to the war. He insisted that his strategy would have resulted in the capture of Washington. Gen. Johnson, who came upon the field after him, with a higher rank, is credited with adopting Beauregard's plans. In 1862 he went to the Department of Tennessee as second in command, and, taking full command against Gen. Grant after the death of Gen. A. E. Johnston at Shiloh, gained much success on April 6, but next day was beaten, Gen. Grant's troops laving been recaforced during the night by Gen. Buell. Beauregard retreated to a fortified point at Corinth, and held it against the Union soldiers under Gen. Halleck until the end of May. He kelended Charleston throughout 1863 against the attacks of Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahigren.

He faced Gen. Butter next year, checking his advance on Petersburg until the arrival of Gen. Lee. In the autumn of 1864 he was placed in command of the Department of the West, and made desperate but fruitless efforts to check Gen. Sherman's march to the sea. He surrendered to Sherman in April. 1865. He retired from service at the close of the war with the highest military rank in the Confederacy. For many years he was associated with Gen. Early in conducting the drawings of a Scuthern State lottery.

EDISON HAS SAND,

And He is Selling Many Car Londs a Week to the Ballroads,

There is a great demand in this country for sharp sand for use in the sand boxes of electric cars and locomotives. Sea sand is extensively used for lack of better material. but it is so rounded by the action of the elements that it is regarded as inferior to the sand taken from river banks and beds of ancient lakes in the interior. Edison has come to the front with sand which has never been subjected to the action of the elements, and consequently presents sharp edges in every direction. He makes it as a byproduct of his ore-separating process at the Orden mine in Sussex county. New Jersey, where he has a big plantengaged in crushing lean iron ore and extracting the iron by means of powerful electric mannets. The residue is powdered rock, heavier than ordinary silica and sharper in grit than any sedimentary sand. It is dry, too, and this is an important item, inasmuch as the railroads have been put to the trouble of roasting the river and sea sand to insure its flow through the sand boxes.

The weight of the iron-ore sand makes it flow ireely, and there is no danger of it caking in the hoppers or sand boxes. Many car loads are being shipped from the Ogden mine every week and the demand is constantly growing. come to the front with sand which has never

PRINCIPAL ELSTON'S CASE.

It Is to Be Investigated Friday-Rumors o The Hoboken Board of Education held

special meeting last night to consider the case of Principal William H. Elston of public school No. 5. Clerk Charles V. Darcy read the charges which had been preferred by President Russ. They accuse Principal Flston of having been unduly familiar with Katis Rocco. Mamle Disch. and Freda Potter, and declare him utterly unfit to be continued in his occupation as principal. The charges were referred to the Committee on Teachers, Salaries, and School Government, which consists of Trustees Hess, Reid, and Cannon. The committee will make a formal investigation Friday night. A resolution was adopted approving the action of President Russ and Trustee Hass in suspending Elston, and the suspension was ordered continued.

It was rumored about the meeting room last night that a criminal complaint is to be made nights Elston, but none of the trustees knew anything definite about it. Elston did not appear in the meeting room. They accuse Principal Elston of having been

The Cashier Dabbled in Stocks.

Harrisburg, Feb. 20.-F. C. Fink, the cashier, daubled in stocks, according to Col. John Motter, a director and ex-President of institution, which explains the closing of the doors of the Farmers' Bank to-day pending an investigation into its affairs. The superinten

investigation into its affairs. The superintendent of the State Banking Department found in a preliminary examination on Friday that the capital of the bank was impaired, and at ones had be directors convened for a consultation. They promised to see that the impairment was made good within the time allowed by law.

Offers of assistance were made by other banks, but Col. Motter refused to go upon paper to protect the loan, and as a consequence the doors were closed. Superintendent Krumbhaar forced the matter this morning when he discovered that there was danger of some depositors being preferred through withdrawais of deposits.

There was a great rush on the bank during the half hour it was open for business this morning. The directors decided to make an assignment, and Edward Bailey, President of the Harrisburg National Bank, was appointed assignee. He took charge at once, and will conduct a rigid examination of the books.

Italians Protest.

Several hundred Italians met in Germania Hall, 201 Bowery, last night to protest against the statements of Walter T. Griffin before the Senate Committee on Immigration, on Dec. 20 ast, regarding Italian immigrants from the southern provinces of Italy. The meeting was called to order by G. de Lucea, and John Lordt. a banker, was elected Chairman. Speeches were made by L. Francia. J. J. Walsh. F. S. Savaresa, J. Caggaino, and others, and resolutions of protest were adopted. Mr. Grifflo was quoted as saying that most of the immigrants from southern Italy belonged to criminal organizations. All the speeches but one were in Italiau.

By the Way, Talking of Cigarettes, have you tried the Old Dominion? Best for the money. Photo in each package. - Adu,

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

North Dakota Sends Mr. W. N. Honeb, Wheat Grower, to the Senat BISMARCE, Feb. 20.-W. N. Roach (Dem.) was to-day elected United States Senator. He has been a resident of Dakota for the past thirteen years, coming to Grand Forks county from the District of Columbia. He was born in London county, Virginia, and is now 53 years of age. He has a family of four children, and is a widower. He has stood for his party as candidate for Governor on two different occasions.

wheat grower.

Mr. Roach was elected on the sixty-first ballot. On the first ballot to-day the Democrats scattered their votes between Walsh and

being defeated both times. He is an extensive

scattered their votes between Walsh and Judge Wallen, with the minerity Republicans and Populists going to Wallen.

Miller received but 35 votes on this hallot, the balance being divided between Walsh, Wallen, Berton, Lamb, and Muir. On the second ballot the Democrats took up Roach, the regular caucus nonlinee, as per programme, and all the Democrats and Populists went to him. There being two members absent, it required but 45 votes to elect. Wineman, Sorley, Pierce, Haugen, all Republians of the Walsh following then changed their votes to Roach, followed by Lamour. Cochrane, and others. The Walsh contingent offer as an excuss for electing a Democrat that the Miller following had promised after the first ballot to-day, if Miller was not elected, they would go to Walsh.

The greatest excitement prevailed on the part of the Democrats at the course of the Walsh contingent, and they fairly shook the roof of the Capitol building with their shouts and cheers.

DYING OF MALPRACTICE.

Miss Abel's Lover Nursing Her and the Midwife Under Arrest.

Mamie Abel. 19 years old, saleswoman in Lichtenstein's dry goods store in Grand street, is at the point of death in a hall bedroom at 18 King street as the result of criminal operations performed by Mrs. Catherine Scharman. midwife, of 117 Sullivan street. Henry Samuels of 193 West Houston street, the man who was responsible for her condition and whom she hopes to marry if she lives and if

whom she hopes to marry it she lives and if he gets a divorce from his present wife, is by her bedside, where he has been for live days, acting as her nurse. Dr. E. D. Pierce of 154 West 102d street has been attending her for four days. Concluding that her chances for life were few, he notified the police yesterday afternoon, and an antemortem statement was taken. The midwife and Samuels were present.

The girl said that applying to the midwife for treatment was her own notion entirely. Two operations were performed last Tuesday and two the next day. The price was \$15. After the operations she told Samuels, and he called in Dr. Pierce.

The girl is a blond, with gray eyes and regular features. Her parents are dead.

Mrs. Scharman was locked up in the Mercer street police station. She made no statement.

EDITOR ROSENTHAL TAKES POISON Found in His Room with the Gas Turne On-Guilty of Forgery.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 20.-Julius Rosenthal, city ditor of the Volkesblatt, has not been seen here since yesterday afternoon. This morning his employer, Dr. E. H. Make, received a letter from Rosenthal saying that he was a thief and a forger, and that he was going to commit suia lorger, and that he was going to commit suicide. Rosenthal is 26 years old, dark, and
wears glasses. He was once employed a few
months on the Movern Journal of New York.
He was quite a sport, and lost considerable
money at gambling last week. It is thought
he has run away, but every one of his friends
secuts the idea of suicide.
At 6 o'clock this evening it was learned that
Rosenthal was registered at the Livingston
Hotel. Further investigation resulted in finding him unconscious in his room in the sixth
floor.

floor.

He had taken several grains of morphine, and before lying down to die had stuffed the cracks uner the doors with papers, and turned on both gas jets. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he is in a procarlous condition. Rosenthal's forgeries amount to a large sum. He was arrested on a similar charge in 1888 at Saginaw City. Mich.

SELLING CAUGHT IN A RAID. John Wogan's Slayer Was Dealing Fare When the Police Arrived Joe Selling, who shot and killed John Wogan, the bouncer in "Tom" Gould's dive. and was acquitted of the charge on the ground of self-

defence, was a prisoner in the Fifth street police station house last night. He was charged with being a dealer in a faro game. Capt. Doherty and a detachment of his men raided the billiard rooms of George Zahn at 113 and 118 East Fourteenth street and found a game of fare in progress in the basement.
Selling was acting as the dealer. There
were fifteen players seated around the table.
Selling. Zahn, and the players were arrested.

Insune on Broadway.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night, a man about 30 years old, with red hair and moustache, was found insane on Broadway in front of the Astor House. He was taken in an amof the Astor House. He was taken in an am-bulance to Bellevue Hospital. He wore a brown overcoat, brown derby hat, and a suit of black clothes. black clothes. The man said that his name was John Shan-

The Weather.

The storm which moved eastward from Michigan on Sunday night was central yesterday on the coast of Maine, still travelling eastward. It was the most se vere storm that has crossed this section of country this winter. The winds blew a gale from the northwest on the middle Atlantic coast, and mostly from the northsest on the New England and Nova Scottan coasts; the velocity reached sixty miles an hour at Block Island and Bandy Hook, but was evidently much higher over the ocean. The storm centre was moving over the line of ocean traffic between here and Europe, so that incoming vessels must encounter severe weather. Fol-lowing the storm was a cold wave, which spread over all the country east of the Mississippi, extending to with-in a few miles of the Gulf of Mexico; the temperature

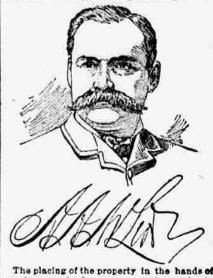
PRICE TWO CENTS.

IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS, WITH THE STOCK TUMBLING TO 28.

READING BURSTS WIDE OPEN.

938,000 Sharen Sold on the New York Exchange Yesterday, with Half a Million Shares of Other Stocks-Half an Hour of Pante in Reading Securities-Wild Plustuntions, Yet Many Stocks Stood Up Well -Who Owns Reading Now !-Ignomistons Collapse of Mr. McLeod's Ambittons Schemes-The Alleged Insolvency of the Company a Surprise that Calls for Explanation-So Far as Can be Learned, Bich Men and Professional Speculators the Chief Sufferers-The Receivers Appointed on T. C. Platt's Application-Mr. McLend One of Them-Said to be a Friendly Suit

For the third time in thirteen years the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has passed from the control of its owners into the hands of receivers. As a matter of fact the stockholders have enjoyed control of their property for only a very small part of the time mentioned. They were in possession during the year ending June, 1884, after a receivership of three years, and as the reorganization which followed the second receivership period of four years deprived them of voting power until the 1st of last August, it will be seen that in the thirteen years the stockholders have held but two elections that were something more than pro forma proceedings.



eceivers yesterday was a great surprise to Wall street, and probably to every one except resident McLeod and the few people who have had his confidence. The heavy selling of the company's stock on Friday and Saturday last was understood to be on account of the dissolution of a Philadelphia syndicate that acquired control of the property when the voting trust was dissolved. The syndicate bought its stock at various periods during the two years prior to the dissolution of the trust, and did so that they might be in a position to take charge of the company's affairs as soon as the voting trust ceased to be operative.

The syndicate, according to all accounts, consisted of President McLeof, Thomas Nolan. John Wanamaker, Messrs, Gibson, Sinnott, and a few other Philadelphia capitalists not so well known. One of the first steps of the syndicate as soon as it obtained possession of the property was to make an alliance with Frank lones and his associates in the Boston and Maine Railroad. The basis of this deal was the purchase of 50,000 shares of Boston and Maine stock at \$150 a share, a transaction that called for \$7,500,000. This transaction reof a load which ther had found burdensome, and at the same time disclosed the intention of Mr. McLeod and his associates to extend the Reading system the entire length of the New England States. They had already done some work toward establishing connections between the anthracite mines of the Reading companies and their proposed New England system by capturing the Poughkeepsie Bridge and consolidating. under the title of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad a number of small oads constituting the approaches to the bridge.

The next step was the purchase of \$2.580,-000 of Connecticut River Railroad stock at \$215 a share, or \$5,500,000. This brought the eastern end of the proposed addition to the Reading system down to Springfield. Mass. To complete the connection with the parent system, as developed in the West, control of the New York and New England Railroad was contemplated, and Mr. McLeod and his friends have insisted for some time past that they held an absolute majority of the stock of that company. If so, it is estimated that it must have cost them \$5,250,000. The total of these purchases is \$18,250,000. It is known that none of these purchases were made without the aid of money lenders. As a matter of fact, a good deal of the Connecticut River stock was brought to this city and offered as security for loans as soon as the Philadelphia syndicate bought it. The Boston and Maine property was financed in the same way, while the New York and New England stock, whatever the

bought it. The Boaton and Maine property was financed in the same way, while the New mites of the Guil of Mexico; the temperature was financed in the same way, while the New root the strict area fell 10 to 60°, and a sulf arther fail is expected in all the Atlantic States the morning when the line of freezing temperature will reach Florida and the mercury will come within a few person or zero in this city. He nighted the different was the morning of the property of the pipeline of the control of the city, the nighted velocity was 65 mites an hour at 24. N. average to midity, 62 per cent.

The thermometer at Perry's phermacy in The Serbiding recorded the temperature yeaterday as follows:

A. M. average of the 25, 1852.

A. M. average of the property phermacy in The Serbiding recorded the temperature yeaterday as follows:

A. M. average of the 25, 1852.

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